

Ich fing *H. pectoralis* bei Villa Encarnación im Februar häufig an *Cassia occidentalis*.

Hemisia lanipes F. beobachtete Herr J. Friedrich häufig in den Blüten der grossen weissen Lilie [*L. Harrisii*], wo sie durch den starken Duft augenscheinlich halb betäubt werden, und darum leicht zu erlangen sind.

Notes on Evaniidae. [Hym.]

J. Chester Bradley, Ithaca, N. Y. U. S. A.

The genus *Anaulacus* *Semenov* recently created by that author [Revue Russe d'Entomologie III p. 173, 1903] is of interest, in that it supplies a connection between the already known genera of *Aulacinae*. We have *Deraiodontus* *Bradley* and *Pristaulacus* *Kieffer* with four pectinate teeth on the tarsal claw, *Oleisoprister* *Bradley* with three teeth, *Anaulacus* *Semenov* with two, *Aulacus* *Jurine* with one, and *Pammegischia* *Provancher* with none. Certain species of *Oleisoprister*, as *O. subfirmus* *Viereck*, have the third tooth extremely minute and difficult of detection. It is just possible that such may be the case in *sibiricola* *Semenov* which forms the type of *Anaulacus*. *A. rufitarsis* *Cresson* which *Semenov* places provisionally in *Anaulacus* does not belong there, as it has very distinctly only one tooth, is indeed very typical of the restricted genus *Aulacus*. The genus *Pammegischia* *Provancher* is the most distinct of any of the genera, not only the absence of teeth on the tarsal claw, but the lack of venation in the hind wings, and the immense prolongation of the female coxae within serve to completely separate it from all the others. Its habits also are different, and have several records of its parasitizing *Xiphydria*. The other genera seem to make natural groups of species so far as the American forms are concerned. It would be interesting if some one with access to the European collections would place the other forms in their genera as limited and see if this does not hold good for them also. I feel certain it would in all cases except *Deraiodontus*, and concerning that and am not so sure at present, altho I hope it would prove no exception.

Deraiodontus violaceus n. sp. ♂ ♀. Black, except tibiae and tarsi are yellow and in ♂ also anterior 4 femora and the apical half of the antennae are yellow; in the ♀ the apical half of the antennae are rufous; wings violaceous; body clothed with black pubescence. — Length ♀ 14 mm. ♂ 11 mm.

♀ Black, face and vertex smooth, polished and shining; antennae black, rufous toward apex, but the apical two joints

again black; head and body except the abdomen covered with short black pubescence. Prothorax dentate at the anterior angles; medial thoracic lobe neither gibbous nor emarginate; thorax coarsely subreticulate; wings entirely deep violaceous, nervures black; legs black, tibiae and tarsi bright yellow; tarsal claws with four teeth beneath. Abdomen shining, glabrous, black.

♂ Similar to the ♀ except that the front and middle femora are yellow, and the apical part of the antennae is yellow instead of rufous.

Habitat: Washington, D. C. U. S. A. (one ♂ and one ♀).

Types: In the U. S. National Museum.

This beautiful species is readily distinguished from all other North American *Aulacinae* by its violaceous wings and partly yellow legs. It resembles closely *Pristaulacus fasciatus* Say, but lacks the bright yellow cross band on the wings, and the legs and antennae of the latter are wholly black, besides the generic difference. I find this species among some material that Dr. Ashmead has very kindly loaned me for study.

Litteratur. (Dipt.)

(Schluss.)

3. Kertész, Dr. K.: Die *Pipunculus*-Arten Süd-Asiens und Neu-Guineas. (l. c. 1903. pag. 465—471.)

Tabelle der *Pipunculus*-Arten, von welchen (teste Becker) *armatus* Thoms. und *abscissus* Thoms., als zur Gattung *Verrallia* gehörig, ausgeschlossen werden. Neue Arten: *P. Birói*, Ceylon (466); *Beckeri*, Ceylon; *fumipennis*, Neu-guin., (467); *aeneiventris*, Ceylon (468); *singalensis*, Ceylon (469); *angustipennis*, Ceylon. Von *P. amboinalis* Wlk. wird durch Miss Gertrude Ricardo-London eine Beschreibung gegeben, welche die Art festlegt.

4. Derselbe: Beiträge zur Kenntnis der *Heteroneuriden*. (l. c. 1903. pag. 566—573). In einer Tabelle werden zwei neue Gattungen *Monorrhhexa* und *Meriza* mit den durch Czerny (W. E. Z. 1903, 61—107) aufgestellten verglichen. Neue Arten: *Heteromeria* Czernyi und *nigrifrons* (568) Peru. *Craspedochaeta atra*, Bolivien (570). *Meriza bistrigata* (572) Peru. In diese Gattung sind auch *ferruginea* Cz. und *dorsata* Cz. (*Sobarocephala*) gestellt. In der Gattung *Sobarocephala* Cz. bleibt also *Rübsaameni* Cz. als einzige Art. — *Monorrhhexa* n. g. *pictipennis* n. sp. (573) Surinam.